The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Passage of the Supplemental Funding Bill in the House.

The Alabama Claims.

Bill Brought Forward Authorizing Their Payment by the Government.

Porter's Nomination as Admiral Confirmed by the Senate.

Another Attempt in the House to Abolish the Bureau of Education.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue $300,000,000 of bonds to refund a portion of the national debt coming due after the 4th of March next, to be used for no other purpose, and authorizing the whole amount of bonds to be issued at par, coming before the House for consideration, Mr. Dawes asked the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. His intention to call up the Supplementary Funding bill, and that this course every day after the morning hour, with the Appropriation bills here all the time, and not go into the Senate. There was a long debate, to-day, over the appropriations for the Bureau of Education, Mr. Dawes being unwilling to vote for a further appropriation for printing and publishing documents, but for carrying out the existing provisions of the organic act of the Bureau he would be obliged to do so. He (Mr. Dawes) was willing to vote for a reasonable appropriation for printing and publishing documents, but was opposed to the publication of the reports of the heads of bureaus, which were simply compilations from the annual reports of the Secretaries of the Departments

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871.

THE STATE TAX LAW.

If the State of Illinois owed a debt of one hundred millions of dollars, and the salvation of its credit depended upon the right exaction of every penny that could be collected from every person in the State, there would be no law of a more unobjectionable character framed than the one which has been in force since 1869. It is nearly out of force, and yet, considering the greater part of its taxation, if we managed to get along and pay our debt without such a law as this, we greatly by can do so now, when there is no State or county relief note. By the provisions of the bill under consideration, each person is obliged to list all his real and personal property, including money and bonds, stating for deduction the amount of his debts; and, in all cases of deduction, the Assessor shall require a detailed statement from the party making such deduction of his creditors, and the amount due each. The Assessor to assess the amount of such debts on the assessing of the persons to whom the same may be due. The bill proposes to erect and perpetuate a Department of Taxation, to consist of the Auditor of State and the Secretary of State, charged with the duty of the Collector, on the day of the meeting of the Legislature, to proceed and sell the said real estate, lot by lot, in consecutive order, and continue the sale from day to day until the same shall all be sold. This is very arbitrary, and very we believe, will be found to be very defeating only the collection of the revenue, but of accommodate the public. On the day of sale for delinquent taxes, and of any person seeking to pay their taxes, and, after selling a lot, he adjourned the sale on several days. Mr. Dunlap's amendment contained this proceeding for a month or more, and the result was that the State of three-fourths of the delinquent lot would be paid by the owners without a sale, the penalty for sale is 100 per cent, and that severe penalty is not to be enforced unless it can be worried, and no sale for taxes should ever be proceeded with so long as there is any reasonable hope of collecting them otherwise.

The bill, true to its purpose, provides a system of taxation that is cheap to each County Collector for each name as he may collect, and the Treasurer shall receive 3 per cent for paying over all the money to the State, dry or county. On the money received by himself, he is to get an average of 4 per cent. These fees are in addition to those of the County Clerk, and the fees for instance, the New York Mutual, founded in 1843, the oldest company in the field, save one, and doing the largest business of any. In 1869 its aggregate assets were $97,579,163. Its computed reinsurance reserve was $85,562,202. This was the estimated value required to be invested at 4 per cent to pay its future losses. It was actually invested as follows:

Premium notes	$
Loans on bond and mortgage	38,787,47
United States stocks	47,500,00
Bank and other stocks	2,000,00
Total	$85,562,202.20

There is no "company effect" in these figures. Nearly, or much, may be said of the leading mutuals companies. Why, then, carries about the heaviest spread of cash, in proportion to its business, of any? And if it does not, why does it not? Why are not proportions companies rated, in the same way corporation will fetch the highest price? Why should not the State, and the public generally, be protected against the cupidity of the directors of companies? If any be urged that such a course would impair the obligation of contracts, and disturb vested rights, but its better judgment of the best thought of the time tended to bind more and more strongly to the conclusion that such over-cautious fetid their rights and restrictions for the use and benefit of the public, and that the State wanted to so regulate and control the matter. And any corporation shall fulfill the object of its creation. When a corporation created for the gain and advantage of the public fails the only object for which the State gave it life, and works injustice into any wrong to the public, the State has the right to withdraw its charter. And this is the right which the people now claim. The State should be as far of a miser in unnecessarily shrewder manner that the one who hoards his money. The State is surely out of debt, and can, therefore, with the greater part of its taxation. If we managed to get along and pay our debt without such a law as this, we greatly by can do so now, when there is no State or county relief note. By the provisions of the bill under consideration, each person is obliged to list all his real and personal property, including money and bonds, stating for deduction the amount of his debts; and, in all cases of deduction, the Assessor shall require a detailed statement from the party making such deduction of his creditors, and the amount due each. The Assessor to assess the amount of such debts on the assessing of the persons to whom the same may be due. The bill proposes to erect and perpetuate a Department of Taxation, to consist of the Auditor of State and the Secretary of State, charged with the duty of the Collector, on the day of the meeting of the Legislature, to proceed and sell the said real estate, lot by lot, in consecutive order, and continue the sale from day to day until the same shall all be sold. This is very arbitrary, and very we believe, will be found to be very defeating only the collection of the revenue, but of accommodate the public. On the day of sale for delinquent taxes, and of any person seeking to pay their taxes, and, after selling a lot, he adjourned the sale on several days. Mr. Dunlap's amendment contained this proceeding for a month or more, and the result was that the State of three-fourths of the delinquent lot would be paid by the owners without a sale, the penalty for sale is 100 per cent, and that severe penalty is not to be enforced unless it can be worried, and no sale for taxes should ever be proceeded with so long as there is any reasonable hope of collecting them otherwise.

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LIFE INSURANCE AT SPRINGFIELD.

A bill has been introduced at Springfield designed to reach one or two of the abuses of life insurance, and chiefly the lapse and forfeiture of policies. The evil is one of magnitude in many communities. The annual statement of sixty-four leading companies doing business in New York (we cite their business they present the largest life accessible), shows that only $1.67 per cent, or about one in twenty-three, of the policies expired during the year terminate by the death of the insured, the other 98.55 per cent expiring by "lapse," or non-payment of premiums, and other causes. The theory is that in some is that the aggregate sum paid by the insured, if they all continue insured to the end of their lives, shall be sufficient to pay the policy and the fair profits of the insurer. That twenty-two pointers out of twenty-three are divided among those who fail to insure, vastly diminishes the fairness and value of life insurance to the public, and centers upon the companies an element of profit to which they are not entitled. The cause of so enormous a loss of real estate should put up the lots for sale on such terms as to payments that twenty-two out of every twenty-three persons attempting to pay his lots should risk and forfeit seven years' payments, and then lose all. The whole should be sold at once, and those very persons who had paid the most should be regained as a "scalping" and not a profitable business. Those companies under-companies have but few losses, and do not desire more. Let the profits of the companies shall, in case of loss, have a part-policy for 90 per cent of the amount of the premiums paid. We are not prepared to endorse this per centage, as it would certainly bring the Legislature to the very verge of usury.

Surely, the interest of the people demands that the change be made, and there is no just to the party that disagreement? If it seem to any that this law is going to far in expense in constructing and operating a system of taxation, they have to ask, if it is not much a question and less as we always to be found with the lowest competition and the least any loss always, loss that whole of the entity, however great, if, after it is made, he finds others, his rivals in business, can make the same, articles or do the same work for less cost. Why should capitalists against the company as subject? Why not just? Accompany promises to be taxed, and it is much to be desired that some check be put on the illegitimate profits obtained by the companies from the lapse of policies. A more proper provision would be, to impose a tax on policies reserve, or amount held, which the companies claim to hold, and which all sound computation should be sacred trust for the benefit of the insured. Thirty cents on each $100 would be a large tax, not 90 per cent, but 30 per cent of the payments, are called forfeited. Legislation like Governor Palmer's recently proposed by offering $100 from the Legislature in vesting $1,000 from the legislature in vesting $1,000 from the legislature in vesting $1,000 from the

THE LAW COURTS.

An Unlawful Purchase of Army Clothing.

New Proceedings in Bankruptcy—Mandamus to the County Treasurer.

Other Matters the Subject of Litigation.

United States District Court.

BEFORE THE REGISTER.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Congress and Lee, it was made a question whether or not the assignee of a civilian incurring no debts as a trader, or to purchase from anyone as the agent or partner of the bankrupt, could, on the petition of creditors, the pledgee or retainer not having surrendered, or made such claims as the pledgee, under the 14th section of the bankrupt act, be required to surrender the property. Ruled that he could not. Henry Hunter, as receiver of Congress, having been ordered to surrender property, Ruled that he must do so, or show cause why he should not be attached. Thomas Hoag and Charles H. Gordon, the bankrupts, were ordered to appear for examination. The petition of Thomas Hoag and Charles H. Gordon, of Chicago, praying that they may be declared bankrupts, was presented and ordered filed. The petitioners were declared bankrupts, and Henry Hunter was appointed assignee, and his bond fixed at $1,000. The assignee was ordered to take possession of the property, and to report on the 24th inst. Ruled that the petitioners be examined on the 24th inst. Ruled that the petitioners be allowed to retain their wearing apparel, and such other property as is exempt by law. Ruled that the petitioners be allowed to retain their household furniture, not exceeding in value $500.

Superior Court.

IN CHANCERY.

Foreclosure.

A commissioner's deed was executed before Judge Porter, in favor Richard T. and William A. Hamilton, for property sold under the decree in the foreclosure suit of Richard T. Hamilton, complainant, vs. Mary E. Myers, defendant. The property was sold on the 7th of December, 1870, for $1,000, and was bought in by the complainant. The deed was executed to him.

Divorce Granted.

Judge Porter granted a decree of divorce in the case of Mary Ann Hall vs. Henry Hall, on the ground of desertion.

Divorce Refused.

Judge Porter refused a decree of divorce in the case of Mary Ann Hall vs. Henry Hall, on the ground of desertion

SPORTING MATTERS.

Base Ball Points, Matters, and Speculations.

The Return of Frank Parker with the Diamond Cup.

Base Ball.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS HAS GONE WEST.

The Rockford Forest City Club, which will be in the field next season, met with the fate of all the Nine belonging thereto. The record of the season is the same as that of 1870, 41 games played, 41 won, and no losses. Instead of meeting at Rockford, the Club met at Freeport, and the Nine was presented with a handsome silver cup, which was won by the Rockford Club in contest with the Freeport Club on the previous day. Among the Clubs present were Forest City, Rockford; Forest City, Freeport; Forest City, Janesville; Forest City, Beloit; Forest City, Belvidere; Forest City, Winnebago City; Forest City, Rockton; Forest City, Harvard; Forest City, Marengo; Forest City, Woodstock; Forest City, Elgin; Forest City, Aurora; Forest City, Geneva; Forest City, St. Charles; Forest City, Batavia; Forest City, Dundee; Forest City, Crystal Lake